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Bainbridge Township Trustee's Notice.

AN OCCASIONAL ADVERTISEMENT

MEAL

CONTINUOUS REGULARITY IS THE RULE FOR BREAD.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

CONDUCTED BY MRS. M. L. HOBBS.

A MODERN JEREMIAH.

Wattles Ventures Some Dire Predictions.

There is a peculiarity in the situation which does not seem to be understood by those who consider prohibition the dominant issue, or who favor union solely on the ground of opposition to the saloon. The expected wave of prosperity does not materialize; and as time goes on it becomes more apparent that the inauguration of McKinley is going to prove ineffectual as a means of restoring activity to trade and commerce. The financiers who talked so glibly of prosperity and confidence are in a puzzled silence now. Nowhere in the horizon is there a ray of hope for a change from existing conditions. What will existing conditions lead to? What is before us? These are questions which must be answered and taken into account by party builders.

I am not an alarmist, but I say with all candor that I consider our country to be in a desperately critical condition; and believing this, to the growth of agriculture. Many I wish to make a few predictions. A continuation of present conditions will bear harder upon our agricultural population, until the renters and those who are mortgaged will be driven into bankruptcy and out of the business. This will cause great and constantly increasing distress, hardship and discontent, and the next four years will witness agrarian disturbances more formidable than have been known before in the history of the world.

The continual impairment of the purchasing power of our farmers of wheat ever grown in the state will cause a still further falling off was that of 1891, when something over 55,000,000 bushels were produced, with consequent closing of 3,000,000 acres, a little factories, and increase in numbers over 17 bushels to the acre. The growth of the live stock industry is illustrated by the following table:

Under the increasing pressure of hard times the churches and other benevolent organizations are becoming less and less able to take care of the unemployed; and bread riots of a formidable character will occur within the next four years.

The next ten years will be years of constantly increasing distress, turmoil and excitement. The election of Bryan and free silver in 1900 will only add fuel to the flames and hasten the final catastrophe of universal bankruptcy.

In times of such peril, distress and uncertainty as are before us, the man who tries to tell the people that the suppression of the saloon is the all important issue will be laughed at for his pains. One of the first consequences of the increasing pressure of hard times will be the cutting off of all support from our papers and the prohibition movement will be killed.

There is but one way for us to get the ear of the people, and that is by telling the truth; that nothing can prevent the destruction of the republic but a complete purification of our political system; that monopoly in every form must be overthrown; and our politics purified by destroying the liquor traffic monopoly's great engine for corrupting politics and enslaving the people. The single issue idea is dead and buried, and for it there is no resurrection. To join that party is to help bury the cause of prohibition.

These are the times that try men's souls. The saddest and most discouraging sign of the times, to me, is the sight of the street car men of Chicago and the railroad men of Illinois lining up to protect the corporations against a forced reduction in wages. Already these men are so robbed of their manhood by the degrading influence of slavery that they fight to assist their masters in fastening fetters upon their children. The most dangerous feature of the situation in the apathy, corruption and selfishness of the common people. If they can be roused in time, and led into a great moral movement for pure and righteous government, they will be able peace-

ably to take the reins of government away from corporations and to rule themselves. If this be not accomplished at once, then within the next twenty-five years Indiana may be the battle field of the most dreadful struggle in the history of nations; and then, God help your sons and daughters!

To my mind the blindness of the dominant issue prohibitionist is on a par with the blindness of the dominant issue moneyite, who believes that the free and unlimited issue of any form of money can restore prosperity and happiness to a nation which is dying of corruption. Nothing can save the republic but a movement for a pure and righteous administration of the government, in the interest of the whole people; and such a movement must include the destruction of the liquor traffic, but not as a "dominant issue."

W. D. WATTLES, Reynolds, Ind.

INDIANA'S PROGRESS.

The COURIER returns thanks to the State Statistician for a copy of July bulletin of the state bureau of statistics. It sets out some facts relating to the progress of agriculture and manufacturing in Indiana since 1816. Special attention is devoted to the growth of agriculture. Many of the illustrations of the farm improvements used by the pioneers are set out, "to enable the present generation to compare its conveniences and improved implements and methods with those of pioneer life." The following table, showing the leading agricultural productions for 60 years, is set out:

Years.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Hay.
1840	4,019,275	25,155,857	2,284,263	1,214,451	22,884,263	1,214,451
1850	4,019,275	25,155,857	2,284,263	1,214,451	22,884,263	1,214,451
1860	4,019,275	25,155,857	2,284,263	1,214,451	22,884,263	1,214,451
1870	4,019,275	25,155,857	2,284,263	1,214,451	22,884,263	1,214,451
1880	4,019,275	25,155,857	2,284,263	1,214,451	22,884,263	1,214,451
1890	4,019,275	25,155,857	2,284,263	1,214,451	22,884,263	1,214,451

It is stated that the largest crop of wheat ever grown in the state was that of 1891, when something over 55,000,000 bushels were produced, with consequent closing of 3,000,000 acres, a little factories, and increase in numbers over 17 bushels to the acre.

The growth of the live stock industry is illustrated by the following table:

Years.	Cattle.	Horses.	Pigs.
1840	419,275	25,155,857	2,284,263
1850	419,275	25,155,857	2,284,263
1860	419,275	25,155,857	2,284,263
1870	419,275	25,155,857	2,284,263
1880	419,275	25,155,857	2,284,263
1890	419,275	25,155,857	2,284,263

Not Even Sleeping.

"Free silver is dead," cries the gold-plated editor, just as if he had never said it before. Like a poor poll parrot he has been taught the formula and fed for saying it, until he now says it from force of habit, no matter what facts confront him. From London comes the news that the gold standard has been so disastrous in India that the banks of London have become alarmed about the solvency of their debtors, and the gold standard in India is to be abandoned. From Japan comes the news that the growth of silver sentiment has been so great that the gold standard will probably be overthrown and banished as an enemy to prosperity and progress. In the United States every Democratic convention reiterates the demand for free silver, and, placing 16 to 1 on its banner, slings it to the breeze in defiance of the cohorts of gold. Congress has expressly refused to issue gold bonds and the \$200,000,000 in coin bonds has been subscribed over and over again. Congress has also ordered the bullion in the treasury to be coined and issued in silver dollars. Oh, no, "free silver" is not dead, and not even asleep, but it still goes marching on. Wake up, polly parrots, and change your tune.—Louisville Dispatch.

"They say that human nature is always the same," said the middle-aged lady. "But I don't think so." "What's the reason?" asked her niece. "Twenty years ago girls read magazines and did needlework. Now they study a road map and learn to use a monkey wrench."

ABOUT THE LADRONES.

The Climate is Good, the Soil is Fertile and the People are Lazy.

The Ladrone or Mariana islands, of which the American cruiser Charleston took possession on its way to Manila, have been politically united to the Philippines for over two centuries. Guam, the largest and southernmost island of the group, the residence of the government-general and the one on which the American flag was planted, lies 1,200 miles almost directly east of Luzon, the chief island of the Philippine group. There are seventeen islands in the Ladrone group, they having an area of 420 square miles. The population is 10,172. The island of Guam is in the direct path of steamers from Hawaii to Manila, so that the American fleet did not have to go out of its route in order to stop there. This fact indicates that Guam may possibly make a good point for an American coaling station, provided it has harbors that can be rendered satisfactory. The Ladrone are of volcanic formation, extending 600 miles north from Guam.

SPANISH RULE IN THE LADRONES.

The islands were first discovered by Magellan in 1561, on his voyage round the globe, and it was his sailors that gave to them the name of Ladrone, or islands of the thieves, because of the thieving propensities of the inhabitants. Since 1568 the date of the Spanish subjugation, the group has been officially known as the Mariana islands, so named in honor of Maria Anna, of Austria, widow of King Philip IV, of Spain.

The climate of the Ladrone, though humid, is salubrious. The heat being tempered by the trade winds, is milder than in the Philippines. The yearly mean temperature at Guam is about 81 degrees Fahrenheit. August and September are the warmest months, but the variation of temperature is not great. Among the useful vegetable products are areca and coconut palms, rice, maize, sugar, tobacco, cotton, indigo, bread fruit bananas and castor beans. In consequence of the laziness of the native population agriculture is almost entirely neglected, despite the exceptional advantages offered by climate and soil.

MIXED POPULATION OF THE LADRONES.

The present population consists of descendants of the original inhabitants, called by the Spanish Chamorroas, Tagal settlers from the Philippines and of a mixed race formed by a union of Spaniards with Chamorroas. On the island of Saypan, about 150 miles north of Guam, is a colony from the Carolines. With the exception of these settlers, who are active, the inhabitants are generally wanting in energy, of indifferent moral character and miserable. The native population at the time of the Spanish subjugation in 1568 has been estimated at from 40,000 to 60,000. Warfare against Spain and epidemics have been responsible for the decrease in population. The islanders once possessed a civilization of their own, of which has been abandoned under Spanish rule, and the industries practiced by the forefathers are forgotten.

Agana, capital of the archipelago, is located on the northwest coast of Guam, and contains more than half the population of the islands. The port is accessible only to small boats. There is postal connection with Manila once a year. Many political prisoners have been banished to this region. The Spanish government of the islands has been in defiance of the cohorts of gold. Congress has expressly refused to issue gold bonds and the \$200,000,000 in coin bonds has been subscribed over and over again.

SPAIN'S OTHER ISLANDS.

There are two other groups of islands in the Pacific easterly from the Philippines, belonging to Spain. The Caroline islands lie almost directly south of the Ladrone, and are only from six to eight degrees north of the equator. The Pelew or Palaos islands together is 500 square miles, and the population is 36,000. Neither the Caroline nor the Palaos islands lie so directly in the route from Hawaii to Manila as does the island of Guam, which probably explains why the American fleet going to aid Admiral Dewey did not stop and take possession of them on the way.

Feeding Skim Milk to Growing Chickens.

At this season of the year, young chickens and skim milk are more abundant on our American farms, than at any other time. In view of this fact, it would be well if more people growing chickens, would feed them some of this milk.

Skim milk is a food which contains muscle and flesh forming material in a form to be readily taken up and digested by the system. Milk that has been skimmed, has really lost but a small amount of its value as a food, the cream consisting of considerable fat, which in itself is the least nutritious part of the milk. The cheesy matter left in the milk, is its most valuable part for food, and tends to produce a vigorous, healthful growth, where fed calves, pigs and chickens. If more American pigs and chickens were fed less corn and more skim milk, it would not only be to their lasting benefit, but it would also eventually result in financial benefit to the farmer.

With the purpose of studying the effect of skim milk diet on young growing chickens, an experiment was conducted at the Indiana Agricultural Experiment Station, in which two lots of chickens were under observation. There were ten chickens of two breeds in each lot, ranging from four to six weeks of age at the beginning of the experiment. Each lot received the same food, care and treatment, excepting that one was fed all the skim milk wanted, while the other was given none. The grain fed consisted of two parts crushed corn, one part bran and one part ground oats. They were also fed cracked bone, cabbage and lettuce. When the experiment began the total weight of one lot of chickens was only one-half an ounce more than the other. The experiment lasted from July 11 to September 5.

The results of the feeding show that the chickens fed milk and grain ate some considerable more grain than did those receiving no milk. The results also show that the chickens of lot 1, receiving no milk, made an average weekly gain of 2.62 ounces, while those fed milk, made a gain per week of 4.46 ounces, or over one-fourth pound. The chickens fed milk made a more rapid and uniform gain than those fed grain only. The general results of the feeding, in every way seemed to show the superior influence of the skim milk on the growth of the birds.

These chickens were raised on the station grounds, were uniform in character, and kept under good conditions under confinement so that no food was available, excepting such as was given by Mr. Anderson, who conducted the experiment.

It would be well if our poultry growers would place plenty of skim milk available to the chickens. If the vessel containing the milk was thoroughly scalded daily to keep the sanitary conditions good, the feeding of the milk would unquestionably result in profit.

Further information on the subject will be forthcoming in bulletin 71 of this Station, which will be mailed to all persons on the Station mailing list, as well as to other applicants while the supply lasts.

C. S. PLUMB, Director, Purdue Experiment Station.

Roses and Thorns.

An exchange says the newspaper field is a wide field of roses and thorns. When you roast the preacher the ungodly sinner smiles. If you roast the saloon man the teetotaler smiles, when you roast the teetotaler the saloon man will willingly set 'em up. If you swear, you are a wicked man, and if you pray you are a hypocrite. If you venture an opinion you get cursed, and if you don't you are a nonentity. The preacher knows one thing the saloon man another, but the newspaper man is expected to know it all.

Taking no Risks—The boy hung back when the visitor spoke to him, and his mother was naturally annoyed.

"Won't you go to Mrs. Brown, Willie," she said.

"No," replied the boy shortly.

"Don't you like me?" asked Mrs. Brown, good-naturedly.

"No, I don't," answered the boy.

"Why, Willie," exclaimed his mother reproachfully.

"Well, I guess I got licked for not telling the truth yesterday, and I ain't taking no chances to-day."

June Distribution of School Funds.

State Supt. Geeting has made the June distribution of school funds, at \$1.41 per capita of school persons between 6 and 21 years of age, and the COURIER publishes below the amounts apportioned to surrounding counties. The distribution is 13 cents less per capita than last year. A comparison of the amounts collected in each county will show the folly of some of our Senators and Representatives allowing an Indianapolis influence to so get hold of them that they voted for a reduction of the school tax from 16 cents to 11 cents per \$100. Of course Marion county railroad corporations and Wayne county wealthy aggregations objected to paying taxes for the education of the masses of the State, as the figures below show they collected locally more than they drew from the State treasury. About 20 others counties in the State with large railroad interests were in the same fix, and about 20 more drew out about the same amount they paid in. But it is a good deal fairer for the wealthy to pay for the education of the children than to place it upon the less wealthy counties.

COUNTIES.	No. Children.	Collected by county.	Apportioned per capita \$1.41.
Crawford	5,342	2,886.66	7,532.22
Daviess	10,240	9,127.17	14,438.40
Dubois	7,496	6,948.82	10,569.36
Martin	5,214	3,261.38	7,351.74
Orange	5,610	4,620.68	7,910.10
Perry	6,774	5,242.83	9,551.34
Pike	7,036	6,512.92	9,920.76
Spencer	7,529	6,779.59	10,615.89
Warrior	7,846	6,595.82	11,062.86
Wayne	10,465	24,321.07	14,755.65
Marion	45,256	103,517.65	83,810.96

Sizing Up Humanity—"Oh, papa," said the little seven-year-old Milwaukee girl the other day, pointing to some workmen who were on the roof of a very high building, "see those little brownies up there!"

"Those are not brownies, my dear," replied the matter-of-fact parent, "those are big men, like me, and they look little because they are up so high."

"If they were up twice as high would they be twice as small?" pursued the little one.

"Yes," The juvenile brain was at work some seconds before reaching the logical conclusion.

"They won't amount to much when they get way up to heaven, will they, papa?"

Little Betty's Joyfulness—Little Betty was at her first evening entertainment, where everybody was strange to her. She grew homesick, and with tears in her eyes begged her hostess to send her home. As she was starting, a smile shone through her tears, and she said: "Good by Mrs. Smif. Mamma told me to be sure and tell you I had a nice time."

A Voice in the Dark—"Mamma, please gimme a drink of water; I'm so thirsty."

"No; you are not thirsty. Turn over and go to sleep."

A pause.

"Mamma, won't you please gimme a drink? I'm so thirsty."

"If you don't turn over and go to sleep, I'll get up and spank you!"

Another pause.

"Mamma won't you please gimme a drink when you get up to spank me?"

"A woman looks into a glass until she's fascinated; A man looks in another kind Till he's intoxicated."

Too well he compassed what he sought And saw his fondest hopes grow dim; He flattered her until she thought That she was too good for him."

Some men are so lazy that they are unable to dodge a slow fever. A girl always detests flattery until one begins to flatter her.

The man who boasts of being a cynic is usually more foolish than dangerous.

An amateur is sometimes egged on the stage by his friends and egged off by the public.

There are some things that will never become popular. A noiseless fourth of July is one of them.

The man who wears a linen duster on a boat excursion may not be insane, but his ideas of the eternal fitness of things are seriously tangled.—Chicago News.

I ain't taking no chances to-day."